Extension of Civil Service Rules.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This ab-normal growth was largely occasioned by extension of classification to the rural free delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recoghissed by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their en-forcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the de-partments of the government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil service act. Executive orders of July 3, 1962; March 26, 1908, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both in the departments at Washington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the United States Civil Servcommission, under a system of registest the relative fitness of applicants for appointment or employment. This system is competive, and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified respect to age, physical ability, moral industry, and adaptability for manual labor; except that in case of vet-erans of the civil war the element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and does not classify positions of mere laborer under the civil-service act and rules. Regulations in aid thereof have been put in operation in several of the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the The results have been very satisfactory, as extravagance has been checked decreasing the number of unpecessary of the employes remaining.

District of Columbia Charittes.

The congress, as the result of a thorough investigation of the charities and reforma-tory institutions in the District of Columby a joint select committee of the houses which made its report in March, created in the act approved June 6, a board of charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of five residents of the District, appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the selection and consent of the senate, each for a term of three years, to serve without compensation. President McKinley appointed five men who had been active and prominent in the public charities of Washington, all of whom upon taking office July 1, 1900 resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The mem-bers of the board have een reappointed in bers of the board have teen reappointed in successive years. The board gave its first name which for the moment the territory year to a gareful and impartial study of the special problems before it, and has was to authorize the president to make a continued that study every year in the irraty with the power in actual control light of the best practice in public charities nual reports to the congress through the commissioners of the District of Columbia commissioners of the District of Columbia "for the economical and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the District of Columbia," as required by the act creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committee of the congress in its report of March, 1898, and approved by the best administrators of public charities, and tsion. They are worthy of favorable con-deration by the congress.

efficiency of our army in recent Such schools as those erected at be made to enable the grardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit. The government should as soon as possible seture suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby ren-dered not only to the regular army, but to the national guard of the several states, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are con-tented with the triumch of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive "pon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work determines the standing of that year's class, the man being dropped or graduated into the next class in the relative position which his military superiors decide to be warranted by his merit. In other words, ability, energy, fidelity, and all other similar qualities determine the rank of a man year after year in West Point, and his standing in the army when he graduates from West Point; but from that time on, aft effort to find which man is best or worst, and reward or punish him accordingly, is abandoned; no brilliancy, no amount of hard work, no eagerness in the performance of duty, can advance him, and no slackness or indifference that falls short of a court-martial offense can retard him. Until this system is changed we can not hope that our officers will be of as high grade as we have a right to expect, considering the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man renders such service as Captain Pershing rendered last spring in the More campaign, it ought to be possible to reward him without at once Jumping him to the grade of brigadier-seneral.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign policy now known as the "Monroe doctrine." President Monroe, in a special message to power engaged in war will know the strength of our naval power, the number ama. " Neither the text nor the of our ships of each class, their condition spirit of the stipulation in that article by and the promptitude with which we may which the United States engages to pre-

use of this wonderful

remedy. Sold by all

book, telling all about

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Women

however, by the use of Mother's Friend before baby comes, as this

great liniment always prepares the body for the strain upon it, and

preserves the symmetry of her form. Mother's Friend overcomes all the

danger of child-birth, and carries the expectant mother safely through

this critical period without pain. It is woman's greatest blessing. Thousands gratefully tell of the benefit and relief derived from the

druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, Our little

this liniment, will be sent free. Free Plend

insideration to that argument."
I heartily congratulate the congress upon the steady progress in building up the American navy. We cannot afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to strength of the fleet. Meanwhile the Navy seigure or invasion by a foreign power department and the officers of the navy only." are doing well their part by providing constant service at sea under conditions akin to those of actual warfare. Our officers and enlisted men are learning to handle the battle ships, cruisers and torpedo boats with high efficiency in fleet and squadron formations, and the standard of markemanship is being steadily raised. The best work ashore is indispensible, but the high-est duty of a naval officer is to exercise

command at sea.
The establishment of a naval base in the Philippines ought not to be longer post-poned. Such a base is desirable in time of peace; in time of war it would be indispensable, and its lack would be ruinous. Without it our fleet would be helpless. Our naval experts are agreed that Subig bay is the proper place for the purpose. The national interests require that the work of fortification and development of a naval station at Subig bay be begun at an early date, for under the best conditions it is a work which will consume much

there should be provided a navel general staff on lines similar to those of the gen-eral staff lately created for the army. Within the Navy department itself the needs of the service have brought about a system under which the duties of a general staff are partially performed; for the bureau of navigation has under its directive our own rights. tion the war cellege, the office of naval intelligence and the board of inspection, and has been in close touch with the gen-eral board of the navy. But though under the excellent officers at their head these have not the authority of a general staff, and have not sufficient scope to insure a proper readiness for emergencies. We need the establishment by law of a body of trained officers, who shall exercise a systematic control of the military affairs of the navy, and be authorized advisers of the secretary concerning it.

Isthmian Canal. By the act of June 28, 1992, the congress authorized the president to enter into treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the 1sthmus of Panama, it being provided that in the event of fallure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time, recourse should be had to building a canal through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to con-sider this alternative, as I am enabled to lay before the senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the 1sth-mus of Panama. This was the route which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the congress, and we can now quire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal. When the congress directed that we should take the Panama routs under condition, of course, referred not to the government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory

Some Isthmian History.

In the year 1846 this government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the government and citizens of the United States should always have free best administrators of public charities, and and open right-of-way or transit across make for the desired systematization and the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of Improvement of the affairs under its super-communication that might be constructed. The Army.

The Army.

The effect of the laws providing a general staff for the army and for the more effect. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of cellent. Great improvement has been made in the rights of sovereignty and property in the efficiency of our army in recent. mentioned isthmus, with the view that the which New Granada then had and pos-sessed over the said territory. The name Fort Leavenworth and Fort lifley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the national guard is marked, and ample appropriation should republic, that of Panama, which was at the control of the second to the s republic, that of Panama, which was a one time a sovereign state, and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other for-merly exercised over the isthmus. But as long as the isthmus endures, the mere geo-graphical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is required by our position, perpetuate the solemn con-tract which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. The true interpretation of the obligations upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1846 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of presidents and

Position of the Government. Secretary Cass in 1858 officially stated

the position of this government as follows:
"The progress of events has rendered the nt-roceanic route across the narrow porto the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions ex-tend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speedlest and easiest modes and demand the speedlest and casiest mous-of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use." Seven years later, in 1866, Mr. Seward in different communications took the follow

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any state of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altercati congress on January 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our * * * rights. Every vasion of either demestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of ama. * * Neither the text nor

Every woman covets a shapely, pretty figure, and many of them deplore the

loss of *heir girlish forms

after marriage. The bearing

of children is often destructive

to the mother's shapeliness.

All of this can be avoided,

serve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panams, imposes an obligation on this gov nment to comply with the requisition the president of the United States of Co lombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of go back. There should be no cessation in that country). The purpose of the stipu-adding to the effective units of the fighting lation was to guarantee the isthmus against

> Attorney General Speed, under date of November 7, 1865, advised Secretary Sew-ard as follows:

"From this treaty it cannot be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the internecine troubles of that government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign governments."

. Plan of Centuries. For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere. the canal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been during the period in question; yet they worked at. When made it is to last for the number fifty-three for the fifty-seven years nges. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus, and on the other hand

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia. Last spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colomhia and of our government was ratified by the senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the government of Co-We were more than just in deal-them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in ou scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed. not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian congress adjourned that not the scantlest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when ombian congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the government made any real effort to secure

Revolution in Panama.

Immediately after the adjournment of he congress a revolution troke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Co. lombian government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the efficial documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:
"The people of Panama have, by appar-

antly unanimous movement, dissolved their litical connection with the Republic of clombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own seeple, has been established in the state of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

The government of Colombia was notified

of our action by the following telegram to

"The people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dis-solved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the government of the United states of America has entered into relations, the president of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer

be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars." Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846. When these events happened, fifty-seven ears had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Gra-During that time the governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colom-bla. have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partful list of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama dur-ing the period in question as reported to us by our consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean un-

May 22, 1850.—Outbreak; two Americans tilled. War vessel demanded to quell outber, 1850.—Revolutionary plot to bring independence of the isthmus. 22, 1861.—Revolution in four southern rovinces.
November 14, 1851.—Outbreak at Chagres.
Man-of-war requested for Chagres.
June 17, 1851.—Insurrection at Bogota, and
consequent disturbance on isthmus War demanded. 23, 1864.—Political disturbances. War June 28, 1854.—Attempted revolution.

October 24, 1854.—Independence of Isthmus demanded by provincial legislature.

April, 1856.—Riot, and massacre of Amer-

cans.
May 4, 1856.—Riot.
May 18, 1856.—Riot.
June 3, 1856.—Riot.
October 2, 1856.—Conflict between two native parties. United States forces landed.
December 18, 1858.—Attempted secession of Panama.
April. 1859.—Riots.
September, 1890.—Outbreak.
October 4, 1890.—Landing of United States forces in consequence.

forces in consequence.

May 13, 1861.—Intervention of the United
States forces required by intendente.

October 2, 1861.—Insurrection and civil April 4, 1862 - Measures to prevent rebels Gressing isthmus.

June 12.—1862.—Mosquera's troops refused admittunce to Pansma.

March. 1865.—Revolution, and United States troops landed.

August. 1865.—Riots; unsuccessful attempt to invade Pansma.

March. 1860.—Unsuccessful revolution. March, 1869-Unsuccessful revolution. April, 1867-Attempt to overthrow govern-

August, 1867-Attempt at revolution, July 5, 1868-Revolution; provisional gov-July 8, 1858—Revolution; provisional government inaugurated.
August 29, 1878—Revolution; provisional government overthrown.

April, 1871—Revolution; followed apparently by counter revolution.

April, 1873—Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1878.

August 1876—Civil war which lasted until April, 1877.

July, 1875—Rebellion.
December, 1878—Revolt.
April, 1879—Revolution.
June, 1879—Revolution.
March, 1883—Riot.
May, 1885—Riot.
June, 1884—Revolutionary attempt.
June, 1884—Revolutionary disturbances.
March, 1885—Revolutionary disturbances.
March, 1885—Revolution.
April, 1887—Disturbance on Panama rallond. November, 1857-Disturbance on line

ntil April. March, 1995—Incendiary attempt. October, 1899—Revolution. October, 189-Incendiary attempt.
October, 1890-Revolution.
February, 1800, to July, 1900-Revolution.
January, 1801-Revolutionary
July, 1801-Revolutionary disturbances.
September, 1801-City of Colon taken by tebels.
March

March, 1992-Revolutionary disturbances July, 1992-Revolution.

Only a Partial List. The above is only a partial list of the evolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question; yet they It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her con-nection with the isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1866, in 1878. ples of the isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her contecting by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in 1875, in 1901 and again in 1902 sailors and the states were long ago. In 1855, in 1901 and again in 1902 sailors and the states were long ago. In 1855, in 1901 and again in 1902 sailors and the states were long ago. forced to land in order to patrol the mus, to protect life and property and to see that the transit across the isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1865 and in 1990 the Colombian government asked that the United States government would land

Colombia's Latest Offer.

troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the isthmus,

Perhaps the most extraordinary reques is that which has just been received and which runs as follows:
"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama (an eminent Colom-bian) says that if the government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty, and the transit, if requested by Colombian charge d'affaires, this government will declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the gov ernment of the United States prefers, wil call extra session of the congress-with new and friendly members-next May to approve the treaty. (An eminent Colom-bian) has the perfect confidence of vice president, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the isthmus or send repre-sentative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people

This dispatch is noteworthy from standpoints. Its offer of guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptu-ous refusal of the congress which has jusclosed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the isthmus from which the Colombian govern-ment has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

Importance to United States.

The control, in the interest of the comerce and traffic of the whole civiliz world, of the means of undisturbed transit cross the Isthmus of Panama has of transcendent importance to the Unite States. We have repeatedly exercised this territory from foreign invasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister-that we should not besitate to maintain the neutrality of the isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1884 Colombia, which has silways been vigilant and their contents by department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian severeignty on the isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this government. In 1895, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United pressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty.

Established by Facts.

The above recital of facts establishes be yond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obliga-tions under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colembia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots and factional disturbances of every almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances, instead of showing any sign of ous and more serious in the immediate past; fifth, that the control of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. other words, the government of Colombia. though wholly unable to maintain order on the isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the isthmus.

Only True Course.

Under such circumstances the govern ment of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in ques-tion carries with it obligations to man-kind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private United States.

enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the Every effort has been made by the gov-ernment of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have falled; and Colombia, by her per-sistence in repulsing the advances that sistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia, which was ratified by the senate at its last massion. It is better in its terms than the treatice of the compensation to be given for these enlarged grants remains the same,

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Gentlemen:-Some two years ago I was so run down that I lacked strength, had no appetite and could not sleep nights. Sometimes it seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I had to get up many times during the night to urinate and go often through the day. After having the best physicians prescribe for me without relief, I decided from my symptoms that the medicine I needed was Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. After trying a sample bottle with good results, I purchased six bottles of the regular size and after taking them was entirely cured. Swamp-Root is a wonderful remedy when a man is not feeling well, after exposure or loss of sleep and irregular meals. It is also a great medicine to tone up a man's system. Other members of the Police force are using and recommending Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of this great remedy.

The Officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the good you have accomplished in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

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other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more

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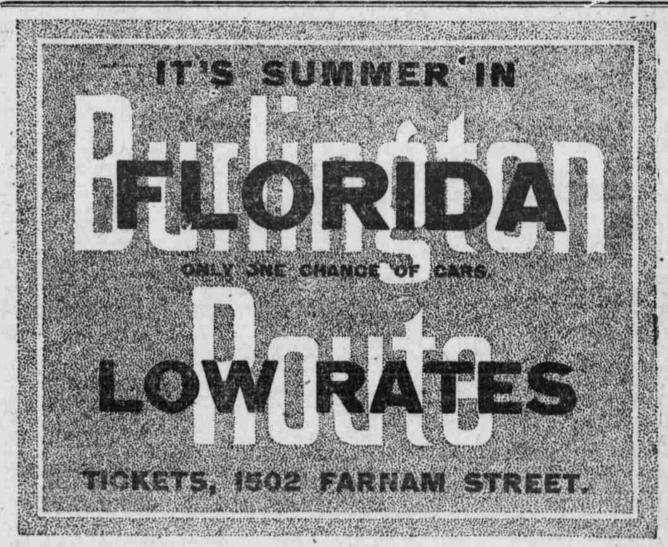
John W Heath Patroiman. If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism. new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as roon gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the as your kidneys are getting better, they will beip all the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though

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you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, but no strength; get weak and woste away. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the lead when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kid-ney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, practice and is taken by doctors themselves, because they sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy through the day and obliges you to get up many times that has ever been discovered.

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fered to us by the Republics of Nicaraugu and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that re-mains is for the American congress to do its part and forthwith this republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well-nigh incal-culable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

Treaty with Panama. the provisions of the treaty the Inited States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Pan-ama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and con-trol of a strip ten miles wide and extending three naufical miles into the sea at elther terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the con-struction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the power and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the re-spective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon: the works, property, and personnel of the canal and rallways are ex-empted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. "Tear me out"

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